TL7419-2

IMPORTANT

Report to the United Nations Secretary-General
Regarding the Dili Incident

Dear Sir:

We of the Association of Youth and Students Anti-Indonesia (HPPMAI) hereby convey in the name of the youth, school children, university students and people of East Timor our grief over the shooting of a national youth, Sebastiao Gomes, in Motael Church on 28 October 1992 and over the incident of Santa Cruz on 12 November 1991,

Seeing that the situation and conditions facing the youth, school children, university students and people of East Timor have become increasingly critical as a result of the cruelty and sadism of the Indonesian military, we of the clandestine organization, or what is referred to as the underground political movement, come before Your Excellency the Secretary-General of the United Nations at this time as a source of information and conduit of the opinion of the people hoping you are ready to receive and understand our voice in the form of this written document, as material for you in your task of determining and carrying out the destiny and future of the people of East Timor, seriously oppressed as a result of the occupation and violation of human rights by the Government of Indonesia. With this we request that Your Excellency the Secretary-General of the United Nations take measures for an open solution, namely, by means of what is called a "referendum."

Among the main points in this report are:

1. On 27 (sic) October 1991 the Indonesian military attacked and ransacked the Motael Church in the middle of the night --- 2AM Central Indonesian Time (WIT). In this attack a nationalist youth by the name of Sebastiao Gomes was killed and other nationalist youths were arrested and treated in a criminal fashon beyond the pale of human values.

2. Bloody Dili. On 12 November 1991 a demonstration by East Timorese young people, school children, university students and people began at 6AM, dawn, from Motael Church after Holy Mass in the direction of Santa Cruz Cemetery. The demonstrators carried banners, flags and a photo. One banner bore the words, "Lebih Baik Mati Daripada Integrasi ke Wilayah Republik Indonesia" (Better Died than Integration with the Republic of Indonesia), a slogan indicating a readiness to sacrifice themselves. The flags were those fo Falintil and of the Vatican. The photo was of the guerilla leader, Xanana Gusmao, as one of the principal people struggling for the destiny and future of the people of East Timor in the framework of achieving full independence, both de jure and de facto. There were approximately 3,800 demonstrators, consisting of East Timorese youth, school children, university students and people, as well as little children under th age of five years and three foreign journalists who accompanied the demonstration and witnessed it with their own eyes. After the demonstrators arrived at Santa Cruz, some trucks filled with notorious Indonesian troops came. They got off the trucks and immediately opened fire in the direction of the demonstrators. The volly of gunfire burst indiscriminately at those approximately 3,800 demonstrators, in addtion to the Santa Cruz guards and other people who had arrived earlier in the morning in order to offer flowers to the young nationalist who was shot dead by the Indonesian military on 28 October at the Motael Church. The indiscriminate shootings were

carried out as if on wild animals, and the firing kept on until Santa Cruz became still the bodies being just left there as well as those with serious wounds. The military chased those who fled to the very edge of the city of Dili. Those who fled with light wounds were not able to seek treatment at public hospitals because they were afraid of being arrested and had to treat themselves in secret.

3. Approximately 116 demonstrators died at the Santa Cruz Cemetery, among them a foreign journalist from New Zealand named Kamad Bamadja, who died as a result of the firing on the masses of demonstrators. The bodies of the dead were then taken to three places, namely, Tasitolu, the place where Pope John Paul II celebrated Holy Mass in 1991 (sic), Hera/Akanunu, and Tibar. Those who were arrested, regardless of whether they were wounded or not, were stripped, bound, and then taken to four places, namely, Kodim (District Military Command), Polres (Resort Police), Polwil (Local Police), and Korem-Dili (Resort Military Command). The women who were taken to those four places were all raped and those who did not submit were shot dead or stabbed to death. Even more were arrested and detained, and to this day some of them are still detained in Polwil Komoro, West Dili. About 86 persons were secretly killed. Thus the total number of demonstrators who died was approximately 202.

4. The failure of Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo's program to celebrate Holy Mass in the Dili Cathedral on 7 December 1991 in celebration of the Blessed Mary's birthday, which had been announced to the entire Catholic community throughout the City of Dili. The program failed because the Indonesian militayr, ruthless as mad dogs, took over the whole city of Dili at night particularly the area around the cathedral and Santa Cruz Cemetery, so that the program was unable to be held.

5. Throughout the whole, the thirteen regencies, of East Timor, particularly the City of Dili, we East Timorese young people, school children, university students and people who are struggling for our rights to achieve the freedom of our beloved homeland, East Timor, are more and more oppressed, day and night, and are constantly being pursued by the Indonesian military. In this cruel plan under the leadership of General Try Sutrisno, the order was given to the commander in charge in Dili, Brigadier-General R.S. Warrow, to immediately carry out an investigation and eliminate thoroughly and unto the seventh generation the people of East Timor who declare themselves anti-Indonesian.

6. Based on the above five points, we of the clandestine organization, Association of Students and Youth Anti-Indonesia (HPPMAI), upon the aspirations of the people of East Timor, come before you sighing on our knees and extend to you our hands and our humble hearts full of hope that Your Excellency Secretary-General of the United Nations will take the proper steps in regard to the actions of the Indonesian Government, which gravely deviate from the values regarding human rights laid down by the United Nations.

We thus hope for the attention and sympathy of Your Excellency Secretary-General of the United Nations and extend to you our gratitude in advance.

East Timor
11 December 1991

Those who prepared the report:

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Copies sent to the following:
1. Pope John Paul II
2. Secretary of State, United States of America
3. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Portugal
4. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Great Britain
5. Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands
6. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan
7. Minister of Foreign Affairs, New Zealand
8. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Australia
9. Minister of Foreign Affairs, France
10. Chairman of the Senates, the United States of America
11. Minister of Overseas Development Cooperation, the Netherlands